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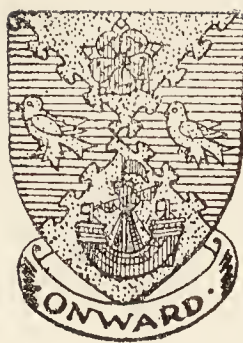
OF

JOHN COLGAN, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
Medical Officer of Health,

AND.

PHILIP J. FISHER, F.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.





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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor W. MINNS, J.P.)

Aldermen:

H. BLACKBURN
T. CLEGG
P. McNICHOLAS, M.B.E.

W. E. SIMPSON, M.B.E.
C. SAER, T.D., J.P., O.B.E.
W. H. THOMPSON

Councillors:

W. E. BANCROFT
W. F. BETNEY
R. BOOTHMAN
R. FLEMING
H. GASKELL
J. I. KENNEDY
E. A. LAWRENCE
C. F. LOFTHOUSE
J. W. ROBINSON

Mrs. M. E. ROWNTREE
J. SHAW, J.P.
T. SMITH
J. SUTCLIFFE
R. A. SWINDELLS
W. WARD
A. W. WARMAN
F. WILKINSON

Town Clerk: ALAN SMITH

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer:
J. COLGAN, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector (Borough and Port) and
Cleansing Superintendent:*
*†P. J. FISHER, F.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Additional Inspectors:

‡E. WHITEHEAD, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
F. HESKETH, M.R.S.I.
*J. MITCHELL, M.R.S.I.
H. BLAND, C.R.San.I.

Clerks:

F. SWARBRICK; Miss D. WHITTLE

* Also holds the Royal Sanitary Institute's Certificate as a Meat and Food Inspector.

† Also appointed Inspectors under the Imported Food Regulations.

‡ Also appointed Shops' Inspector and Explosives' Officer.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

COPSE ROAD, FLEETWOOD,

July, 1948

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF FLEETWOOD

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the pleasure to present my Twenty-fifth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the District during the year ending 31st December, 1947, combined with that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Births

The births numbered 642 during the year and this is the highest total since records were kept in the department. The birth rate of 24·9 is the highest since 1920, in which year it was 26·47.

Infantile Mortality

The rate of 35 per 1,000 births is half that of 1943 and is lower than that for England and Wales.

Zymotic Diseases

It was pleasing to note that no deaths occurred from any of the zymotic diseases during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Although the number of parents taking advantage of this scheme is fairly satisfactory as the figures show, publicity is still being given to the desirability of parents having their children immunised just before or just after the first birthday. In this way the child is protected during its early years and the opportunity is offered for a "booster" injection prior to commencing school.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. COLGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Statistical Summary

Section A.—General Statistics

AREA (Acres) Land	2,636
Foreshore and Sea	3,644
POPULATION (R.G. Estimate, June, 1947)	25,740
NO. OF INHABITED HOUSES (Per Rate Books)	6,524
NO. OF FAMILIES OR SEPARATE OCCUPIERS (1931)	5,202
RATEABLE VALUE	£177,140
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE.....	£720
TOTAL RATES	19s.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year

	Total	Male	Female
LIVE BIRTHS—Legitimate	601	302	299
Illegitimate	41	22	19
STILLBIRTHS	13	10	3
DEATHS	281	146	135
			Total
BIRTH RATE			24·9
STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 Live and Still Births			19
CRUDE DEATH RATE			10·9

No. OF WOMEN DYING IN, OR IN CONSEQUENCE OF, CHILDBIRTH:

	Deaths	Rate
From puerperal sepsis	—	—
From other maternal causes	—	—
	—	—
Total	—	—

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:

All infants per 1,000 live births	35
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	33
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	73
DEATHS FROM CANCER (all ages)	36
DEATHS FROM MEASLES (all ages)	—
DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH (all ages)	—
DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA (under 2 years of age)	—

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, AND REGULATIONS
IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

- The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (part).
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (part).
- The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1925 (part).
- Bye-laws with respect to New Street and Buildings made in 1939.
- Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging-houses made in 1889.
- Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances (keeping of animals) made in 1897.
- Bye-laws with respect to the management and charges for the use of Slaughter-houses, made in 1910 and 1919.
- The Fleetwood Improvement and Market Act, 1842.
- Fleetwood Improvement Act, 1893.
- Whirligigs and Swings, 1896.
- Fleetwood Urban District Council Act, 1902.
- Fleetwood Urban District Council Act, 1927.

Physical Features

Fleetwood is situated within the Fylde District. Lying at the mouth of the River Wyre, it is a seaport and market town. The area is bounded on the north by Morecambe Bay, on the west by the Irish Sea, on the east by the River Wyre, and on the south by the Urban District of Thornton Cleveleys.

Most of the land is low-lying; the sub-soil varies from sand and gravel near the coast to heavy marl. The principal industry is Steam Trawl Fishing, with its contingent industries; it is also becoming a seaside resort of some importance.

The area of the Fleetwood Sanitary District is 6,280 statute acres. The Borough is divided into six wards, the areas of which are set out below:—

	Acres
Pharos Ward	845
Mount Ward	75·5
Milton Ward	72·5
Warren Ward	115
Park Ward	688
Rossall Ward	840
	<hr/>
Total	2,636
Foreshore and Sea Area	3,644
	<hr/>
	6,280
	<hr/>

Section B.—General Provision of Health Services

Bacteriological Examination

Facilities for the examination of material, by Manchester University and the Clinical Research Association, from suspected cases of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis, etc., are available for all medical practitioners in the district without charge. In all,

135 specimens were examined, and the results are set out in the following statement:—

	Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	5	130	135
Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Food poisoning	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	5	130	135
	==	==	==

Nursing

There is one District Nursing Association, known as the “Alice Hall Memorial and Fleetwood Urban District Nursing Association”, and two District Nurses are employed, their services being available for any of the inhabitants of the town for general sickness, other than infectious disease. The Association is financed by interest from the investment of a legacy left for the purpose, and by voluntary contributions. This is not assisted by the Local Authority.

Midwives

There are four midwives in the district under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

There are no clinics or treatment centres under the direct control of the Local Authority.

The Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Clinics are both under the control of the Lancashire County Council, and are situated in Ribble Road and Poulton Road respectively.

A campaign against venereal disease is carried out by the County Council in co-operation with the Local Authority, and male and female clinics have been opened at the Fleetwood Hospital for the free treatment of these cases on the latest scientific lines, of which all information can be obtained from me.

Hospitals

A hospital, containing 36 beds and four cots, for cases of general sickness and accidents, is available in the district, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

For infectious diseases the Local Authority contribute towards the maintenance of the Fylde Joint Hospital at Moss Side, near Lytham, which contains 48 beds and 12 cots.

For smallpox cases, the Joint Smallpox Hospital at Elswick, containing 15 beds, is available.

The County Hospital, Rossall, is available for the chronic sick of all ages and there are 135 beds.

Ambulance Facilities

A motor ambulance is provided by the Fylde Joint Hospital Board for cases of infectious disease sent to the Hospital. For non-infectious cases two motor ambulances are maintained by the Local Authority.

The Education (Administration Provisions) Act, 1907

Under this Act the County Council is the Authority, and their Medical Officers make the examination of the children attending the Council Schools.

Vital Statistics

Population

The resident population of Fleetwood to June, 1947, is estimated to be 25,740, an increase of 2,739 over the 1931 Census figures. The increase during the year of births over deaths was 361.

Births

Boys—324. Girls—318. Total—642.

The number of births registered in the district was 432, in addition to these, 210 belonging to the district but registered elsewhere have been added, making a total of 642.

This gives a birth-rate of 24·9 per 1,000 of the population, as against 20·9 for the previous year.

The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population for the whole of England and Wales for 1947 was 20·5.

The births are distributed in the Wards as follows:—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Pharos Ward	55	59	114
Mount Ward	21	24	45
Milton Ward	41	41	82
Warren Ward	16	22	38
Park Ward	48	46	94
Rossall Ward	36	23	59
Registered outside the district	107	103	210
Totals	324	318	642

Illegitimate Births and Deaths

There were 41 illegitimate births, giving a percentage of 6·37 of the total births. In 1946 the number was 39, with a percentage of 7·45 of the total births.

The number of deaths of illegitimate children under one year was three.

Infant Mortality for the Past Five Years

Year	Under 1 week	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under 1 month	1-3 mos.	3-6 mos.	6-9 mos.	9-12 mos.	Total under 1 year	Death-rate per 1,000		
											Fleet- wood	Engl'd and Wales	Lancs. County
1943	13	—	2	1	16	4	4	6	—	30	70	49	54
1944	7	—	2	1	10	5	4	1	—	20	47	46	46
1945	8	1	1	2	12	2	6	1	1	22	55	46	50
1946	14	1	—	1	16	2	4	1	—	23	43	43	46
1947	10	2	1	—	13	4	3	2	1	23	35	41	—

The mean infantile death-rate for the district for the five years 1942 to 1946 being 55 per 1,000 births.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1947

Net Deaths from stated causes at Various Ages under One Year of Age

Causes of death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
ALL CAUSES:										
Certified	10	2	1	—	13	4	3	2	1	23
Uncertified (including Inquests)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Prematurity	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marasmus	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes	3	1	—	—	3	4	1	—	1	—
Totals	10	2	1	—	13	4	3	2	1	23

Net births in the year:—	M.	F.	Total	Net deaths under one year:—	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	302	299	601	Legitimate	9	11	20
Illegitimate	22	19	41	Illegitimate	3	—	3
	324	318	642		12	11	23

Deaths

Males—146. Females—135. Total—281.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 292, but deducting 74 deaths of persons not usually resident in this district, and adding 63 deaths of residents which occurred in other districts, the corrected number is 281.

This gives a death-rate of 10·9 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 10·8 in 1946.

The death-rate of the deaths actually occurring in the district, viz., 292, was 11·34 per 1,000.

Table of Deaths in the Several Wards

		Males	Females	Total
Pharos Ward	.....	33	23	56
Mount Ward	.....	14	22	36
Milton Ward	.....	20	21	41
Warren Ward	.....	16	13	29
Park Ward	.....	18	10	28
Rossall Ward	.....	56	46	102
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		157	135	292
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Uncertified Deaths and Inquests

During the year there were 37 deaths (23 males and 14 females) registered in which the cause of death was not certified by any medical practitioner. This number included the deaths of nine persons who did not belong to the district. An inquest was held in 16 cases, and the verdicts given by the Coroner were as follows:—

Manslaughter	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Accident or Negligence	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Found Drowned	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Misadventure	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Deaths in Institutions

During the year, 97 persons died in the County Hospital, Rossall, and in the Fleetwood Hospital. These deaths have been distributed to the districts and wards in which the persons were usually resident.

Causes of Death during the Year 1947

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	2	10
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	1	3
Syphilitic diseases	1	1	2
Influenza	—	1	1
Ac. inf. enceph.	1	—	1
Cancer	17	19	36
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	19	18	37
Heart disease	50	43	93
Other diseases of circulatory system	5	3	8
Bronchitis	7	9	16
Pneumonia	3	6	9
Other respiratory diseases	—	2	2
Ulcer of stomach	6	1	7
Other digestive diseases	2	6	8
Nephritis	1	2	3
Premature birth	4	4	8
Congenital malformations, etc.	4	4	8
Suicide	1	—	1
Road traffic accident	—	1	1
Other violent causes	3	3	6
All other causes	12	9	21
TOTALS	<u>146</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>281</u>

Section C.—Sanitary Circumstances

Water Supply

Is upland water, obtained from the Fylde Water Board, collected in Grizedale and Stocks reservoirs, and is of a very good quality.

Drainage and Sewerage

The populated part of the district is well provided with main sewers, and a large portion of the undeveloped area is also sewered in anticipation of further building developments.

The majority of the food preparation premises in the Copse Road area are not provided with a sewer. Each individual works being provided with a septic tank, the effluent from which flows into Copse Brook.

I am of the opinion that a sewer should be constructed to serve this area without delay.

Sewerage is carried by gravitation to a pumping station situated on the west coast where it is screened and raised into a high-level tank and discharged untreated into the sea on the ebb tide.

Refuse Collection and Street Cleansing,

Year ending 31st March, 1948

The collection of refuse is carried out by the Local Authority over the whole district. The collection from dwelling-houses is carried out weekly; from hotels and cafes twice weekly.

House refuse is disposed of by tipping for the purpose of reclaiming land, and every effort is made to keep down nuisances by covering the refuse with sand and other innocuous material.

A calf-dozer was acquired during the year for work on the refuse tip. This has improved the appearance of the finished surface and also speeded up the work of covering the tip, in addition to relieving the men of some of the unpleasant work.

Fish offal is collected by the local fish-meal manufacturers.

The weight of refuse has been computed in accordance with the Public Cleansing Report of the Ministry of Health, 1933-34, Page 11, Section 10 (Seaside Towns), viz.: 16·7 cwts per 1,000 of population per day, 365 days to the year.

Street sweeping is carried out by means of a Lewin mechanical sweeper and a number of manual sweepers.

The emptying of gullies is carried out by a vacuum gully emptier.

The following table gives particulars of the work carried out each month furing the year ending 31st March, 1948:—

Month	REFUSE REMOVAL			STREET CLEANSING	Total loads
	Dust- bins emptied	No. of pail closets emptied	Loads of trade refuse removed	No. of gullies emptied	
April	29,795	104	91	2,778	297
May	30,001	104	112	2,977	258
June	30,617	104	124	890	259
July	33,053	104	139	1,706	270
August	30,116	104	165	339	288
September	30,156	104	147	592	245
October	28,545	104	153	1,556	266
November	26,641	91	111	1,067	218
December	36,111	104	179	437	287
January	33,388	104	255	—	319
February	30,688	104	137	725	260
March	33,544	104	167	477	253
TOTALS	372,655	1,235	1,780	13,544	3,220

CLEANSING SERVICE

Table showing Costs for the year ending 31st March, 1948

Item	Particulars	Refuse Collection and Disposal	Street Cleansing
A	Gross Expenditure	£ s. d. 12,232 0 0	£ s. d. 3,201 0 0
B	Gross Income	3,049 0 0	—
	Net Costs	9,183 0 0	3,201 0 0
C	Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises	1,407 15 5	490 13 0
D	Net cost per 1,000 population	356 15 2	124 7 2
E	Net cost per ton	1 3 5	—
F	Net cost, equivalent rate in £	1 0.75	4.45
G	Percentage of F to total rates in £.....	5.59	1.95

Summary of Salvage Collected and Values, 1940/41 to 1947/48

(From 1st April to 31st March in each period)

Year	Waste Paper		Kitchen Waste		Textiles		Metals		Bottles & Jars		Miscellaneous		Totals	
	Weight T.cwts.	Value £	Weight T.cwts.	Value £	Weight T.cwts.	Value £	Weight T.cwts.	Value £	Weight T.cwts.	Value £	Weight T.cwts.	Value £	Weight T.cwts.	Value £
1940/41	266 5	1068	77 12 ³ / ₄	60	24 17	117	153 6	240	40 16	120	12 7 ¹ / ₂	25	575 4 ¹ / ₄	1630
1941/42	307 17 ³ / ₄	1374	112 3 ³ / ₄	112	22 15 ³ / ₄	145	198 13 ¹ / ₄	253	46 12	120	10 1	81	698 3 ¹ / ₂	2085
1942/43	300 9 ¹ / ₂	1934	132 14 ³ / ₄	137	29 8 ³ / ₄	279	276 12 ³ / ₄	330	63 17	180	15 2 ¹ / ₂	154	818 4	3014
1943/44	250 19	1741	261 6 ¹ / ₄	299	27 15	306	210 13 ¹ / ₄	257	96 14	269	20 2 ³ / ₄	261	867 10 ¹ / ₄	3133
1944/45	209 8	1435	214 15 ¹ / ₂	245	20 1	334	91 18 ³ / ₄	194	53 11 ³ / ₄	152	13 4 ¹ / ₂	31	602 5 ¹ / ₂	2391
1945/46	232 17 ³ / ₄	1533	173 8 ¹ / ₂	174	23 3	304	32 17	86	44 1 ¹ / ₂	161	5 12	27	511 19 ³ / ₄	2285
1946/47	226 17 ¹ / ₄	1505	117 10 ³ / ₄	118	15 13 ³ / ₄	228	14 1 ¹ / ₂	43	41 8 ¹ / ₄	266	4 13	8	420 4 ¹ / ₂	2168
1947/48	276 15	1867	131 0	132	12 12	179	13 2	39	33 13	219	1 11	11	468 13	2446

Summary of Visits and Inspections for Year ending 31st December, 1947

GENERAL SANITATION:

Complaints investigated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381
Revisits to work ordered or in progress	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528
Drainage defective	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
Drain tests	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Refuse accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
Interviews with Owners, contractors, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214
Infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116
Smoke observations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Common lodging houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Verminous and filthy premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
H.C.N. disinfestation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Rodent repression	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Offensive trades—Fish meal works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Stables and piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Public market	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
Public conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES:

Food Inspection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223
Milk—Dairies and milkshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
Cowsheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Milk vehicles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Ice-cream premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Fish-fryers' premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Fish-curing houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Other food preparing premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS:

Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33

CLEANSING:

Refuse collection and disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Street cleansing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:

Houses inspected: (a) Under Public Health Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
(b) Under Housing Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Re-inspections: (a) Under Public Health Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
(b) Under Housing Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	373

4,690

The following table gives a classified list of the nuisances dealt with during the year:—

HOUSING:

External:

Drains cleansed or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
R.w.p. and r.w.g. repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Yards paved or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Yard walls repaired or rebuilt	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
House walls repaired or rebuilt	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Houses provided with sanitary dustbins	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
Yards cleansed and accumulations removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	7

Internal:

Floors relaid or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Walls and ceilings repaired or replastered	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Defective stairs repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Handrails provided to stairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Windows repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Doors repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
New sinks or washbasins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Washboilers repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Houses cleansed or disinfected	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Cases of overcrowding abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Dampness abated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

Waterclosets:

Structures repaired or rebuilt	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
New pedestals provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Flush pipes repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Cisterns repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

VARIOUS:

Nuisances from animals kept—abated	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dairies reconstructed or improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	18

1,015

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1934

During the year, 81 visits were made to shop premises under the above Acts.

Evening observations were also carried out, and on only a few occasions was it necessary to issue warnings regarding closing hours, as the great majority of shopkeepers are now complying with the law.

Half-Holiday Orders

There are three Half-Holiday Orders in force in the Borough, fixing Wednesday as the weekly half-holiday. No additional Order was made during the year.

There is also an Order in force suspending the obligation to close for the weekly half-holiday during the months of July, August and September, the week immediately preceding Easter Day, Easter Week, Whit Week and the first week in October.

Closing Orders

Three Orders regarding closing hours have been made under the Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928. One Order is in force cited as "The Fleetwood (Tailors, Drapers and Milliners) Shops Closing Order, 1915", fixing Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 7.0 p.m., as the closing hour for the following businesses, viz.: Tailor, Clothier, Gentlemen's Outfitter, Draper, Milliner, Baby Linen Dealer and Ladies' Outfitter.

An Order extending the sale by retail of Tobacco and Smokers' Requisites up to 9.30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and 10.0 p.m. on Saturday.

An Order cited as "The Fleetwood Retail Newsagents' and Booksellers' Order, 1935", extending the hours of closing in these businesses to 10.0 p.m. on the late day, and 9.30 p.m. on other days during the months of July, August and September, the Thursday immediately before Good Friday, until and including the Saturday in the week following, and Whit Monday, until and including the Saturday in the week following. There is also an Order fixing Friday as the "Late Day".

Disinfestation

The furniture and effects of all tenants removing into Corporation houses is transported by the Corporation Health Department in a special van acquired for the purpose. During the Course of their removal the furniture, etc., is fumigated by H.C.N. gas in the van.

Bedding is put through the steam disinfector.

Houses found to be infested with vermin are treated by D.D.T./Lethane and D.D.T. and Gammexane generators.

During the year 1947 the number of removals was 92 and the number of houses fumigated was 17.

Rodent Repression

The work of Rodent Repression was continued during the year with two operators. The numbers and type of premises treated were as under:—

Major infestations	.....	.....	.....	58
Minor infestations	.....	.....	.....	176

The number of rats estimated to have been killed during the year was 5,806.

A survey of the town was carried out to ascertain the amount of surface infestation; 315 premises were visited and as a result of the survey 78 minor infestations were discovered and treated.

The sewers were test-baited and were found to be free from infestation. The reason for this being that the land is low-lying and the sewers are frequently surcharged.

Section D.—Housing

Number of new houses erected during the year:

Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
(1) By the Local Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
(2) By other bodies or persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

(1) INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	377
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	92
(2)	REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES: Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	40
(3)	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:	
(a)	By Owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:	
(a)	By Owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Overcrowding

(4) HOUSING ACT, 1936—OVERCROWDING:—

There are at present 2,000 applications for Corporation houses, a large percentage of these being from families living in overcrowded conditions.

(a)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214
(b)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....						324

Section E.—Inspection and Supervision of Food—

Milk Supply

The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops have been visited 63 times, and in each case were invariably found to be in a clean condition.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1946, two applications were made for licences to pasteurise milk, both of which were granted.

During the year 1947 one sample was taken and submitted for bacteriological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. This sample was found to be negative.

Twenty-seven samples of milk were submitted for the phosphatase and methylene blue tests and of these 24 were satisfactory.

Food Inspection

During the year 392 visits were made to premises where foods are prepared or sold.

There are no slaughter-houses in the district.

The weight of meat and other foods destroyed or otherwise disposed of during the year as unfit for food were 9 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr.

Premises where the curing of fish is carried on have been visited 102 times, and have invariably been found in a clean condition.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938

By the courtesy of the Lancashire County Council, the following particulars of the samples taken by the County Sanitary Officer under the Food and Drugs Act, in Fleetwood during the year 1947, are given:—

Description of samples	No. of samples taken
Milk	136
Rum	2
Boric acid powder	4
Ice-cream	11
Butter	6
Compound syrup of figs	2
Coffee	2
Steamed pudding	2
Tea	4
Gravy browning	4
Cream of tartar	1
Bread	5
Borax	2
Dried mint	1
Peas	2
Wine (Port type)	1
Dried peas	2
Barley	2
Beef sausage	1
Peppermint flavouring essence	1
Almond ditto	1
Blackcurrant ditto	1
Ammoniated tincture of quinine	2
Boracic crystals	1
Sugar	2
Cooking fat	2
Plain flour	1
Meat pies	2
Treacle	2
Camphorated oil	2
Curry powder	1
Pudding mixture	2
Cake mixture	1
Mincemeat	1
	<hr/> 212 <hr/>

One sample of camphorated oil was found on analysis to be deficient of 0·5 per cent of the minimum content of camphor and the vendor was cautioned.

One ice-cream was found to contain 0·5 per cent gelatine and, as this constitutes an offence under the Edible Gelatine (Control) Order, a communication was addressed to the vendor.

One pudding mixture was found to contain 4·3 per cent fat and 6·0 per cent dry fat-free cocoa, this being equivalent to 8·6 per cent cocoa powder. In this case an offence was committed against the Labelling of Food Order, in that the ingredients (fat and cocoa) were not declared in the order of their proportions by weight. The sample was also slightly deficient in cocoa powder content. A communication with regard to these two matters was addressed to the packers.

The sample of beef sausage was certified by the County Analyst to be deficient of 12 per cent of the minimum percentage of meat and the vendor was cautioned. One sample of ammoniated tincture of quinine contained 0·16 per cent excess quinine sulphate. No action was taken.

All the samples of milk were certified on analysis to be genuine, with the exception of two formal samples, which were deficient of 8·3 per cent and 13 per cent fat respectively. In respect of the former, further samples were obtained which proved to be genuine, and, in respect of the latter, the vendor was cautioned and further samples were obtained.

Section F.—Infectious Diseases

Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases

Smallpox	—
Measles	—
Scarlet fever	—
Whooping cough	—
Diphtheria	—
Enteric fever	—
Diarrhoea	—

Under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and later Orders, 686 cases were notified. The following is a detailed list of the several diseases:—

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1947

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Total cases at all ages	Number of cases notified											Total cases re-moved to Hos-pital	Total d'ths						
		At ages—Years																		
		Un-der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65			65 and over					
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and mem-braneous croup	19	1	—	—	—	—	7	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	25	—	1	—	2	1	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	491	19	47	64	71	82	203	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	78	4	15	8	11	14	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute primary pneumonia	33	6	4	3	—	2	2	1	1	1	3	6	4	4	3	6	7	9	—	9
Acute influenza pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis: Males	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	10	8
Females	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	2
Other forms of tuberculosis: Males	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	686	31	67	75	84	99	257	18	5	27	8	9	6	105	106	65	194	107	64	22

The following table shows the number of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever notified and removed to hospital during each month of the year:—

• Month	DIPHTHERIA		SCARLET FEVER		TOTAL CASES	
	Notified	Removed to hospital	Notified	Removed to hospital	Notified	Removed to hospital
January	3	3	2	1	5	4
February	5	5	—	—	5	5
March	3	3	1	1	4	4
April	—	—	1	1	1	1
May	1	1	2	1	3	2
June	2	2	2	2	4	4
July	—	—	2	1	2	1
August	1	1	—	—	1	1
September	—	—	2	2	2	2
October	1	1	7	6	8	7
November	1	1	4	3	5	4
December	1	1	2	—	3	1
TOTALS	18	18	25	18	43	36

Supply of Anti-Toxin

Under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin (outside London) Order, of 1910, serum is supplied free for the use of the medical practitioners in the district.

Supplies of DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN can be obtained from the PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE, COPSE ROAD, and from the MATRON, FLEETWOOD HOSPITAL.

Prophylactic tetanus serum can also be obtained at these places.

I am pleased to have to report that, in my opinion, anti-toxin has been used in adequate quantity and sufficiently early in the majority of cases, by the medical practitioners of the district.

Diphtheria

It should be noted that, in the case of school children, when swabs have not been taken, they are not allowed to return to their school until the completion of 21 days after they are certified as clear of the disease. Where swabs have been taken three negative reports, spread over two weeks, will entitle the child to resume school. Contacts may resume school after bacteriological report that they are free from infection.

Immunisation

Diphtheria immunisation has been successfully carried out for the last few years. The prophylactics used are A.P.T. and T.A.F.

Sessions are held regularly at the County Council Clinic by the Medical Officer of Health, and children are also treated by medical practitioners under the County Scheme.

The number of pre-school children who have received immunisation during 1947 is 231 and the number of school children 37.

The number of children who have now been protected by artificial immunisation is as follows:—

		Under 5 years of age	Over 5 and under 15 years of age
Number of child population	.....	600	2,901
Percentage of child population	.....	26.9%	68.58%

This gives a total number protected of 3,501 and a percentage of 54.19. This figure is not satisfactory.

The number of children receiving a “booster” injection during the year was 415.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases notified was 25 pulmonary and six non-pulmonary.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 10, and from other forms of tuberculosis three, a total of 13 (10 males and three females), giving a death-rate of 0.5 per 1,000.

Those from lung tubercle give a death-rate of 0.38 per 1,000.

The number of cases receiving sanatorium treatment during the year was 19.

The notification of tuberculosis is satisfactory.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the district during 1947 are given in the following table:—

Table showing New Cases and Mortality during 1947

Age periods	New cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
20—25	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
25—35	7	5	—	—	2	1	—	—
35—45	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
55—65	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTALS	18	7	2	4	8	2	2	1

Respiratory Organs

The deaths numbered 27, giving a death-rate of 1·04, and include those from bronchitis (16) and pneumonia (9).

Organic Heart Disease

Ninety-three deaths, giving a death-rate of 3·19 per 1,000.

Malignant Disease (Cancer)

There were 36 deaths from cancer (17 males, 19 females), giving a rate of 1·39 per 1,000 of population.

The five-years average cancer death-rate (1942-46) per 1,000 living equals 1·49.

Infectious Diseases

Visits to the number of 116 were made to cases of infectious diseases. During the year, 57 school notices and certificates were issued.

Disinfection has been carried out as in previous years by spraying the infected rooms with formalin and fumigating with formalin gas, and treating infected bedding and clothing by steam at the Town's Depot. This steam disinfector is also available for treating infected or verminous clothes, beds, etc., from the ships whilst in the docks.

During the year, 127 houses and 396 articles were disinfected; 48 articles were destroyed.

Factories Act, 1937

Part I of the Act

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises	No. on register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	32	24	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	149	167	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total.....	181	191	3	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness	9	9	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	3	3	—	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	4	4	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences:					
Insufficient	2	2	—	2	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	21	—	7	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

The outwork consists of the manufacture of nets, other than wire nets and, according to the returns made in the August lists

91 out-workers were engaged in this trade. There were no cases of default in sending in lists and accordingly no prosecutions.

No work took place in unwholesome premises.

Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered common lodging house and this has been kept in a clean and orderly condition. The situation of the premises is No. 36, Dock Street.

PORT HEALTH REPORT

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE FLEETWOOD PORT
HEALTH AUTHORITY

July, 1948

MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report, combined with the Report of the Port Health Inspector, for the year 1947.

This Report is prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health, Memo. No. 302/S.A.

I beg to acknowledge the continued co-operation of the local Customs Officers in connection with infectious disease aboard ships.

I am, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. COLGAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Form A.—Amount of Shipping entering the Port Health District during the Year 1947

Vessels	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of Orders issued
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Health Inspector		
FOREIGN { Steam Motor Sailing Fishing	15	14,715	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	341	36,713	—	10	3	5
TOTAL FOREIGN	356	51,428	—	10	3	5
COASTWISE { Steam Motor Sailing Fishing	645	278,305	—	—	—	—
	13	4,730	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,286	219,956	—	32	10	15
TOTAL COASTWISE	2,944	502,991	—	32	10	15
TOTAL FOREIGN AND COASTWISE	3,300	554,419	—	42	13	20

Trade of the Port

During the summer months there are daily sailings to the Isle of Man. These sailings, being very popular, bring large numbers of passengers to the port.

The chief trade of the port is deep-sea fishing. There is a passenger service to and from Iceland, and also some coastwise cargo carrying.

III.—Water Supply

The fresh water supply of the port, and for shipping, is derived direct from the mains of the Fylde Water Board.

Two samples of water taken from the dock in the month of May were examined bacteriologically. These reports indicate that the water from the new dock is not suitable for the washing of fish or fish boxes.

IV.—Port Health Regulations, 1933 and 1945

An arrangement exists whereby the Medical Officer of Health or Port Health Inspector is notified by the Harbour authorities or Customs officers of any illness that occurs on any vessel entering the port.

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is "Portelth, Fleetwood".

The mooring station for vessels found to be infected with plague, cholera or yellow fever has been fixed at a position in the River Lune, Wyre Lighthouse, bearing 178° , distant 9 cables.

A mooring berth, within the harbour area, for suspected or infected ships, has been fixed at the Jubilee Quay, Stone Wall, Fleetwood Harbour.

Standing exemption, provided the answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 in the Declaration of Health are in the negative and the ship has not called at an infected port or seaboard, is granted in respect of the following notifiable diseases:—

Acute polio-encephalitis	German measles
Cerebro-spinal-meningitis	Measles
(cerebro-spinal fever)	Malaria
Continued fever	Pneumonia (primary or influenzal)
Dysentery	Relapsing fever
Epidemic infantile paralysis	Scarlet fever
(acute poliomyelitis)	Trench fever
Encephalitis lethargica	Tuberculosis (all forms)
Erysipelas	Typhoid fever (enteric fever)

Standing exemption from detention is also granted for vessels, otherwise healthy, which arrive from a port listed under Article 11.

Owing to the small number of vessels arriving from foreign ports no difficulty is experienced in carrying out the provisions of Article 16 of the Regulations.

A steam disinfecter is provided for disinfecting clothing and bedding and facilities exist for cleansing persons.

There is an arrangement with the Liverpool Port Health Authority for the admission of cases of infectious disease occurring on vessels to their hospital.

Facilities for the bacteriological examination of rats and other specimens are available.

Treatment of venereal disease is arranged for at the Fleetwood Hospital; Victoria Hospital, Blackpool; and the Royal Infirmary, Preston.

No case of notifiable infectious disease occurred on any vessel entering the port during the year.

V.—Measures against Rodents

The work of rodent repression is carried out by full-time operators employed by the railway company and the Local Authority. Much attention is given to this work. The number of rats known to have been killed was 520.

The London Midland and Scottish Railway Company, who own the Dock Estate, continually take measures for the destruction of rodents in conjunction with the Local Authority.

VI.—Hygiene of Crew's Spaces
Table J.—Classification of Nuisances Discovered

Nationality	No. inspected	Defects in original construction	Structural defects	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	32	—	10	50
Belgian	—	—	—	—
French	—	—	—	—
Icelandic	10	—	—	8
Eire	—	—	—	—
Spanish	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	—	—	—
Dutch	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	—	—	—
Totals	42	—	10	58

The following is a tabular list of the number and nature of the sanitary defects or nuisances found on vessels:—

Nature of nuisance	No. of cases
Crew's quarters requiring cleansing, painting, etc.	4
Crew's quarters damp from leaky deck, broken or defective light, etc.	1
Broken portlights	3
Dirty food lockers and pantries.....	2
Leaking decks	—
Broken woodwork	—
Defective w.c.s	5
Dirty fresh water tank	—
Vessels infested with rats	33
Defective stove or stove pipe	3
Vessels fumigated	11
Dirty bunks and bedding	6
Dirty galleys	1
Total	69

VII.—Unsound Food Regulations

(1) According to the figures given by the Superintendent of the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Committee, the weight and values of fish landed at Fleetwood during the year were as follows:—

		1947	
		Values	Weights
		£	Cwts.
Wet fish	.....	4,867,551	2,238,083
Shell fish	.....	2,068	658
		<u>4,869,619</u>	<u>2,238,741</u>

The enforcement of the Unsound Food Regulations is a very important duty in a port such as this, where large quantities of fish are landed daily, and this is especially so if the high standard of quality for which the port is noted is to be maintained. The amount surrendered during the year was 42,198 cwts., 3 qrs., comprised of the various fish as set out in the list herewith.

The relations between this department and the fishing industry are such that it has not been found necessary in a single instance to obtain a Magistrate's Order to enforce our requirements. There have, of course, been differences of opinion, but these have always been amicably settled with due regard to the consumers' interests.

The following table gives the weight of fish landed and rejected under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations each year from 1939 to 1947 inclusive:—

Year	Weight landed	Weight rejected		
	cwts.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
1939	1,327,575	821	3	0
1940	2,565,280	3,002	1	0
1941	2,220,809	12,904	3	0
1942	2,607,938	7,467	2	0
1943	1,867,867	13,139	1	0
1944	2,004,668	26,777	2	0
1945	1,919,749	33,140	2	0
1946	2,090,372	45,542	1	0
1947	2,238,083	42,198	3	0

The following is a list of the various kinds of fish rejected under the unsound food regulations as unfit for food and sent to the local fish meal works for disposal:—

	Cwts.	Qrs.
Bergylt	2,816	0½
Catfish	507	2
Cod	19,751	1
Coalfish	9,154	3
Dogfish	19	2½
Dabs	113	2½
Gurnards	50	2
Haddock	6,429	1
Halibut	94	2½
Hake	19	0
Herring	27	0
Ling	467	0
Megrims	30	3
Mixed fish	65	2
Plaice	192	3½
Pollack	0	2½

					Cwts.	Qrs.
Roes	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0
Roker	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	0
Skate	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3½
Torsk	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	0
Whiting	.....	.....	.....	.....	354	1
Witches	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2½
					42,198	3

(2) Most of the shell-fish beds within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority are liable to pollution.

Premises on Harbour and Dock

During the year, 1,150 visits were made to various premises, which included nine visits to the fish meal and oil works.

The following table gives the number of instances in which nuisances or defects were found:—

Dirty conveniences	.....	.....	.....	6
Defective conveniences	.....	.....	.....	2
Choked drain	.....	.....	.....	8
Accumulation	.....	.....	.....	5
Portion of fish stage not properly cleansed				12
Fish meal and oil works—dirty barrels	.....			50
Defective rain-water pipe		.....	.....	—
Dirty floors	.....	.....	.....	1
Premises requiring limewashing	.....		.....	2
Dirty ice-chests	.....	.....	.....	12
Contraventions of Health Regulations	.....			12
				110

